



U.S. Department
of Transportation

United States
Coast Guard



MEXUSPAC ANNEX

**ANNEX OF THE JOINT CONTINGENCY PLAN BETWEEN
THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES AND THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING POLLUTION OF THE
MARINE ENVIRONMENT BY DISCHARGES OF
HYDROCARBONS OR OTHER HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.**



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MEXUSPAC ANNEX

- 1.- The MEXUS Plan's Pacific Geographic (MEXUSPAC) Annex is an extension of *The Joint Contingency Plan between The United Mexican States And The United States Of America Regarding Pollution Of The Marine Environment By Discharges Of Hydrocarbons Or Other Hazardous Substances (MEXUS Plan)*, it provides standard operational procedures with respect to coordination, planning, logistics, and response in case of pollution incidents that may represent a threat to coastal waters or the marine environment of the border zone of both countries. Its purpose is to augment the *MEXUS Plan* with regional details. The MEXUSPAC Annex is to be utilized for the response to oil spills and hazardous substances releases that could affect both nations within the prescribed geographic limits.
- 2.- The coordination, implementation, and maintenance of the MEXUSPAC Annex is the joint responsibility of the Mexican Navy's Second Naval Zone and the U.S. Coast Guard's Eleventh District, which have the authority and responsibility for formulating a Joint Response Team, and for coordinating the corresponding actions with each country's departments and organizations at federal, state, and local levels, consistent with what is established in both the *MEXUS Plan*, February 25, 2000 and *The Agreement Of Cooperation Between The United States Of America And The Mexican United States Regarding Pollution Of The Marine Environment By Discharges Of Hydrocarbons Or Other Hazardous Substances*, signed on July 24, 1980, in Mexico City.
- 3.- Actions indicated in the MEXUSPAC Annex will be executed when both authorities agree, through previous and continuous coordination between the On Scene Coordinators from each side, in order to provide the appropriate means to eliminate the threat that an incident may present and reduce to a minimum the adverse effects to the marine environment, health, and public welfare.
- 4.- The MEXUSPAC Annex could be modified by mutual agreement of the Parties and the modifications should be included in a Section for Recording Changes.
- 5.- The MEXUSPAC Annex will remain in force as long as the *MEXUS Plan* is in force.

Signed on February 26, 2003, in Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico, in two originals in the Spanish and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE MEXICAN NAVY'S
SECOND NAVAL ZONE

Vicealmirante C.G. DEM.
Carlos S. Ponce de León Coluby

Commanding Officer

FOR THE UNITED STATES
ELEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

Vice Admiral
Terry M. Gross

Commander, Eleventh CG District

RECORD OF CHANGES

[illegible]

MEXUSPAC ANNEX

CONTENTS

P 100	INTRODUCTION	1
P 100.1	HISTORY OF SPILLS IN MEXICO.....	1
P 100.2	HISTORY OF SPILLS IN THE U.S.A.....	1
P 101	ABBREVIATIONS (SPANISH-ENGLISH).....	1
P 101.1	ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE PACIFIC AREA.....	1
P 102	DEFINITIONS	3
P 103	AUTHORITY	3
P 103.1	AUTHORITIES IN MEXICO	3
P 103.2	AUTHORITIES IN U.S.A.	3
P 104	FEDERAL AND QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES	4
P 104.1	ON THE PART OF MEXICO	4
P 104.1.1	FEDERAL AGENCIES	4
P 104.1.2	STATE AGENCIES.....	5
P 104.2	ON THE PART OF THE U.S.A.	5
P 104.2.1	FEDERAL AGENCIES	5
P 104.2.2	STATE AGENCIES (CALIFORNIA).....	9
P 104.2.3	LOCAL AGENCIES (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)	9
P 104.2.4	SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAMS	9
P 105	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES	9
P 106	GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS.....	10
P 106.1	GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS IN MEXICO (BAJA CALIFORNIA).....	10
P 106.2	GEOGRAPHIC LIMIT IN THE U.S.A. (CALIFORNIA)	10
P 106.3	BILATERAL COOPERATION BEYOND THE GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS.....	10
P 107	RESPONSE SYSTEMS AND POLICIES.....	10
P 107.1	RESPONSE STRATEGIES	10
P 107.1.1	ORIGIN OF THE SPILL	10
P 107.1.2	TYPE OF PRODUCT SPILLED	10
P 107.1.2.1	MOST POTENTIALLY HARMFUL POLLUTION RISKS IN MEXICO	11
P 107.1.2.2	MOST POTENTIALLY HARMFUL POLLUTION RISKS IN THE U.S.A.	11
P 107.1.3	AREAS WHERE POLLUTION INCIDENTS MAY OCCUR.....	11
P 107.2	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	11
P 107.3	RESPONSE PRIORITIES	12
P 107.4	PROTECTION PRIORITIES	12
P 200	COMMAND LEVELS AND COORDINATION.....	14
P 201	GENERAL ISSUES	14
P 202	JOINT RESPONSE TEAM	14
P 203	ON-SCENE COORDINATOR	14
P 204	ADVISORY AND LIAISON COORDINATOR	14
P 205	OSC COMMAND STAFF.....	14
P 206	RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTERS (RCC)	14
P 206.1	RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER CONSIDERATIONS	14
P 206.2	MEXICAN RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER SITES	15
P 206.3	U.S. RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER SITES.....	15

MEXUSPAC ANNEX, February 2003

P 300	PLANNING.....	16
P 301	SITUATION	16
P 302	RESPONSE CONDITIONS	16
P 302.1	COLLECTED HYDROCARBONS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ..	
	DISPOSAL	16
P 302.1.1	COLLECTED HYDROCARBONS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ..	
	DISPOSAL IN MEXICO	16
P 302.1.2	COLLECTED HYDROCARBONS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ..	
	DISPOSAL IN THE U. S. A.	16
P 303	INFORMATION	16
P 304	DEMOBILIZATION (END OF OPERATIONS).....	16
P 305	TECHNICAL ADVICE	16
P 305.1	MEXICAN SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT	17
P 305.2	U.S. SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT	17
P 306	MEETINGS AND EXERCISES.....	17
 P 400	 OPERATIONS	 18
P 401	RAPID NOTIFICATION.....	18
P 401.1	NOTIFICATION TO THE SECOND NAVAL ZONE.....	18
P 401.2	NOTIFICATION TO THE ELEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT	18
P 402	OPERATIONS NOTIFICATION	18
P 403	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.....	19
P 404	RECOVERY METHODS	19
P 404.1	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TECHNOLOGY	19
P 404.2	CRITERIA FOR USE OF ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES IN...	
	MEXICO.....	19
P 404.3	CRITERIA FOR USE OF ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES IN	
	THE U.S.A.	19
P 405	AIR OPERATIONS.	20
P 406	REHABILITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	20
P 406.1	SENSITIVE AREAS.....	20
P 406.1.1	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.....	20
P 406.1.1.1	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN MEXICO.....	20
P 406.1.1.2	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN U.S.	20
P 406.1.2.	ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.....	20
P 406.1.2.1	ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN MEXICO.....	20
P 406.1.2.2	ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN U.S.A.	20
P 406.1.3	CULTURAL, HISTORIC OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS.....	20
P 406.1.3.1	CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SITES IN MEXICO	20
P 406.1.3.2	CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SITES IN THE U.S.A.	21
P 406.2	NATURAL RESOURCES.....	21
P 406.2.1	NATURAL RESOURCE FOUNDATIONS	21
P 406.2.1.1	FOUNDATIONS IN MEXICO	21
P 406.2.1.2	FOUNDATIONS IN THE U.S.A.	21
P 406.3	NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (NRDA).....	22
P 406.3	NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IN MEXICO.....	22
P 406.3	NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IN U.S.A.....	22
 P 500	 LOGISTICS.....	 23
P 501	COMMUNICATIONS.....	23
P 501.1	RADIO FREQUENCIES	23

P 502	MEDICAL.....	23
P 502.1	HOSPITALS	23
P 502.1.1	HOSPITALS IN MEXICO	23
P 502.1.2	HOSPITALS IN THE U.S.A.	23
P 503	SUBSISTENCE	24
P 504	TRANSPORTATION	24
P 504.1	TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT	24
P 504.1.1	CUSTOMS & IMMIGRATIONS PROCEDURES FOR U.S.A. RESPONSE	24
	PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT TRAVELLING INTO MEXICO	24
P 504.1.2	CUSTOMS & IMMIGRATIONS PROCEDURES FOR MEXICAN RESPONSE	24
	PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT TRAVELLING INTO THE U.S.A.	26
P 505	SERVICES	26
P 505.1	HARBOR PILOTS.....	26
P 505.1.1	HARBOR PILOTS IN MEXICO.....	26
P 505.1.2	HARBOR PILOTS IN THE U.S.A.....	26
P 505.2	SALVAGE COMPANIES AND DIVERS	26
P 505.2.1	SALVAGE COMPANIES AND DIVERS IN MEXICO	26
P 505.2.2	SALVAGE COMPANIES AND DIVERS IN THE U.S.A.	26
P 505.3	TOWBOAT AND BARGE COMPANIES.....	27
P 505.3.1	TOWBOAT AND BARGE COMPANIES IN MEXICO.....	27
P 505.3.2	TOWBOAT AND BARGE COMPANIES IN THE U.S.A.....	27
P 505.4	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES.....	27
P 505.4.1	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES IN MEXICO.....	27
P 505.4.2	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES IN THE U.S.A.....	27
P 505.5	FISHING FLEETS.....	27
P 505.5.1	FISHING FLEETS IN MEXICO.....	27
P 505.5.2	FISHING FLEETS IN THE U.S.A.....	27
P 505.6	POLLUTION CLEAN UP COMPANIES.....	27
P 505.6.1	POLLUTION CLEAN UP COMPANIES IN MEXICO.....	27
P 505.6.2	POLLUTION CLEAN UP COMPANIES IN THE U.S.A.....	27
P 505.7	VOLUNTEERS	27
P 505.7.1	VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN MEXICO	27
P 505.7.2	VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U.S.A.	28
P 506	SUPPLIES	28
	REFERENCES	29
APPENDIX I.	MEXUSPAC RAPID NOTIFICATION LIST	30
II.	MEXUS NOTIFICATION PROTOCOLS	31
III.	MEXUSPAC CONTACT LIST	32

P 100 INTRODUCTION

P 100.1 HISTORY OF SPILLS IN MEXICO

On November 1988, a tuna ship ran aground at the San Benito del Oeste Island, Baja California, and caused a spill of 70,000 liters of fuel. The Second Naval Zone's Local Contingency Plan was activated.

On April 25, 1998, a spill of fuel oil #6 occurred that originated from the discharge channel of the Electricity Federal Commission's thermoelectric plant in Rosarito, Baja California impacting a half-kilometer of beach; the contaminant was recovered and residues were cleaned up.

On May 13, 1999, while the tank ship Samuel H. Armacost was offloading fuel oil #6, for the Electricity Federal Commission in Rosarito, Baja California, a submarine pipe suffered a fracture; activating the Second Naval Zone's Local Contingency Plan. By May 16, 95% of the fuel oil discharged had been recovered.

P 100.2 HISTORY OF SPILLS IN THE U.S.A.

The largest spill in the San Diego area during the period 1985-1995 was a 12,000-gallon waste oil spill from a barge in San Diego Harbor. The average discharge during this same period was 63 gallons of light fuel oil or waste oil.

A potential worst-case spill from a vessel in San Diego would be a discharge of approximately 2 million barrels of oil from offshore lightering operations. A 1-million barrel oil spill from facility storage tanks has been postulated as a result from a significant earthquake along the Silver Strand fault line. Based on historical data, the maximum most probable discharge in the San Diego area would be approximately 12,000 gallons of light fuel oil or waste oil.

P 101 ABBREVIATIONS (SPANISH – ENGLISH)

Refer to abbreviations in MEXUS PLAN (section 101 page 2).

P 101.1 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE PACIFIC AREA

<u>SPANISH/ENGLISH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
ACP/ACP	PLAN DE SAN DIEGO DE CONTINGENCIAS/SAN DIEGO COUNTY AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN
APOSGUAD/APOSGUAD	APOSTADERO NAVAL I. GUADALUPE NAVAL STATION GUADALUPE
APOSCED/APOSCED	APOSTADERO NAVAL I. CEDROS / NAVAL STATION CEDROS
CGD11/CGD11	ONCEAVO DISTRITO DE LA GUARDIA COSTERA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

	DE AMERICA/COMMANDER, ELEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT
CAP.PTO/COTP	CAPITAN DE PUERTO / CAPTAIN OF THE PORT
FUERNAVPA/FUERNAVPA	FUERZA NAVAL DEL PACIFICO / NAVAL FORCE OF THE PACIFIC
FOSC/FOSC	COORDINADOR FEDERAL DEL INCIDENTE / FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR
MLCPAC/MLCPAC	COMANDO DEL PACÍFICO DE MANTENIMIENTO Y DE LA LOGÍSTICA / MAINTENANCE AND LOGISTICS COMMAND PACIFIC (USCG)
MSO/MSO	OFICINA DE SEGURIDAD MARITIMA/ MARINE SAFETY OFFICE (USCG)
OSPR/OSAR	OFICINA DE RESPUESTA Y PREVENCIÓN DE DERRAMES EN CALIFORNIA / CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE
OSRO/OSRO	ORGANIZACIÓN DE RESPUESTA A DERRAMES DE HIDROCARBUROS / OIL SPILL RESPONSE ORGANIZATION
PACAREA/PACAREA	GUARDACOSTAS DEL ÁREA DEL PACÍFICO/COAST GUARD PACIFIC AREA
PARTCOR/PARTCOR	PARTIDA NAVAL ISLA CORONADO / NAVAL STATION CORONADO ISLAND
PST/PST	FUERZA NACIONAL DE ATAQUE, EQUIPO DE ATAQUE DEL PACÍFICO/ NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE, PACIFIC STRIKE TEAM
RN-2/RN-2	SEGUNDA REGIONAL NAVAL / SECOND NAVAL REGION
PR/RP	PARTE RESPONSABLE / RESPONSIBLE PARTY

RRTIX/RRTIX	REGION IX EQUIPO DE REPUESTA REGIONAL / REGION IX REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM
SEGFLot/SEGFLot	SEGUNDA FLOTILLA / SECOND SQUADRON
SOSC/SOSC	COORDINADOR ESTATAL EN EL LUGAR DEL INCIDENTE / STATE ON-SCENE COMMANDER
SUPSALV/SUPSALV	SUPERVIR DE OPERACIONES DE SALVATAJE DE LA NAVAL DE U.S. / U.S. NAVY SUPERVISOR OF SALVAGE OPERATIONS
ZN-2/ZN-2	SEGUNDA ZONA NAVAL MILITAR / SECOND MEXICAN NAVAL ZONE

P 102 DEFINITIONS

Refer to MEXUSPLAN (section 102).

P 103 AUTHORITY

Refer to MEXUSPLAN (section 103)

P 103.1 AUTHORITIES IN MEXICO

The Mexican Co-chair of the Joint Response Team will be the COMMANDER OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE MEXICAN NAVY at the Navy Secretariat located at: Eje dos Oriente tramo H. Escuela Naval numero 861, Colonia Los Cipreses, Delegacion Coyoacan, Mexico, Distrito Federal, Codigo Postal 04830, Telephone: 011-52-55-56-24-6388 and 011-52-55-56-24-6500 ext 6388, FAX: 011-52-55-56-24-6242.

The On-Scene Coordinator will be the COMMANDER OF THE SECOND MILITARY NAVAL ZONE located at: Boulevard Costero y Avenida Sangines S/N, Zona Centro Ensenada, B.C., Telephone: 011-52-64-61-77-3966 ext 1204, FAX: 011-52-64-61-77-3966 ext 1208.

P 103.2 AUTHORITIES IN THE U.S.A.

The U.S. Co-chair of the Joint Response Team will be the ELEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT COMMANDER at the ELEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT offices located at Bldg 51-1 Coast Guard Island, Alameda, California 94501-5100. Telephone: 510-437-3700/2940, FAX: 510-437-3989.

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will be the CAPTAIN OF THE PORT, SAN DIEGO located at 2716 N. Harbor Drive, San Diego, California 92101. Telephone: 619-683-6500, FAX: 619-683-6504.

P 104 FEDERAL AND QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES

P 104.1 ON THE PART OF MEXICO

P 104.1.1 FEDERAL AGENCIES

Secretariat of the Mexican Navy (SEMAR), Second Military Naval Zone, has the responsibility of coordinating with the different agencies and executing the MEXUSPLAN with their human and material resources.

The Secretariat of Exterior Relations (SRE) with its offices in the area has the responsibility of doing everything necessary so that the personnel and equipment participating in the Joint Response Team may transit freely between Mexico and the U.S.

The Secretariat of Housing and Public Credit (SHCP) with its offices in the area has the responsibility of providing all the economical resources necessary for the Joint Response Team in case of emergency.

The Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) with its offices in the area, has the responsibility of taking all possible actions in order to reduce the effects caused by a spill as well as protect and restore the environment and the natural resources at the scene of the accident.

The Secretariat of Communication and Transportation (SCT) with its offices in the area has the responsibility of supporting communications and the transportation of personal and Joint Response Team's materials.

The Secretariat of Health (SS) with its branches in the area has the responsibility of providing the necessary health means in the area of the accident.

The Secretariat of Interior (SG) with its offices in the area has the responsibility of supporting the actions and operations at the scene of the accident with human and material resources.

The Secretariat of Agriculture, Cattle Ranching, Rural Development, Fishing, and Food (SAGARPA) with its offices in the area, has the responsibility of supporting the actions for the contingency operations with human and material resources.

Mexican Petroleum Company (PEMEX) with its offices in the area has the responsibility of supporting the actions for the contingency operations with human and material resources.

P 104.1.2 STATE AGENCIES (Baja California)

The Government of the State of Baja California and its state and municipal dependencies in the area have the responsibility to support with human

resources and materials the actions carried on in the event of a contingency.

P 104.2 ON THE PART OF THE U. S.A.

U.S. spill response coordination will be met by both Federal and state agencies. The lead federal agency will be the FOSC. The lead state agency will be the SOSOC.

P 104.2.1 FEDERAL AGENCIES

The U. S. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300.175, identifies the Federal agencies that may be called upon to provide assistance during a spill response. Under the NCP, the following Federal agencies have duties established by statute, executive order, or Presidential directive which may apply to federal response actions following, or in prevention of, the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Department of Transportation (DOT)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

DOT provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil or hazardous substances by all modes of transportation. DOT establishes oil discharge contingency planning requirements for pipelines, transport by rail and containers or bulk transport of oil. The U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) is an agency in DOT. The USCG provides co-chairs for the standing Regional Response Teams (RRT), and predesignated FOSCs for pollution incidents in the coastal zone. The USCG maintains continuously manned facilities that can be used for command, control, and surveillance of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases occurring in the coastal zone. The USCG also offers expertise in domestic and international fields of port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation and construction, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities. The USCG may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the appropriate state in order to implement a response action.

USCG Eleventh District (m), Alameda, CA
510-437-3700 24hr or 437-2940/2794

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA co-chairs the standing RRTs with the USCG; provides pre-designated OSCs for pollution incidents in all inland areas and generally provides the SSC for responses in the inland zone. EPA provides expertise on human health and ecological effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants; ecological and human health risk assessment methods; and environmental pollution control techniques. EPA may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the appropriate state in order to implement a response action.

EPA, Response & Prevention Branch, San Francisco, CA 415-947-4400

Department of Agriculture (DOA)

DOA has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor, either on the ground or by use of aircraft, situations where natural resources including soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation have been

impacted by hazardous substances, and other natural or man-caused emergencies.

DOA, U.S Forest Service, El Cajon, CA 619-557-5262 24 hr.

Department of Commerce (DOC)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

DOC, through NOAA, provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances and associated clean-up and mitigation methods; provides expertise on living marine resources and their habitats, including endangered species, marine mammals and National Marine Sanctuary ecosystems; provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters, and tide and circulation data for coastal and territorial waters and for the Great Lakes.

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), Alameda, CA.
510-437-5344 or page 800-759-8888 pin# 579-8888.

Department of Defense (DOD)

DOD has responsibility to take all action necessary with respect to releases where either the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD. In addition to those capabilities provided by Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV), DOD may also, consistent with its operational requirements and upon request of the OSC, provide locally deployed USN oil spill equipment and provide assistance to other federal agencies on request. The following two branches of DOD have particularly relevant expertise:

a. The United States Army Corps of Engineers has specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, for removing navigation obstructions, for accomplishing structural repairs, and for performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment. The Corps can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and contract administrative services for other federal agencies.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles, CA. 213-452-3406

b. The U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) is the branch of service within DOD most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The USN has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage-related and open-sea pollution incidents.

U.S. Navy SUPSALV Port Hueneme, CA

Department of Energy (DOE)

The DOE generally provides designated OSCs that are responsible for taking all response actions with respect to releases where either the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under its jurisdiction, custody, or control, including vessels bareboat-chartered and operated. In addition DOE provides advice and assistance to other OSCs for emergency actions essential for the control of immediate radiological hazards. Assistance is available through direct contact with the appropriate DOE Radiological Assistance Program Regional Office.

DOE 510-637-1952 24hr

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

The DHHS assists with the assessment, preservation, and protection of human health and helps ensure the availability of essential human services. DHHS provides technical and non-technical assistance in the form of advice, guidance, and resources to other federal agencies as well as state and local governments.

DHHS, Emergency Coordinators, San Francisco, CA, 415-437-8071/8386

Department of the Interior (DOI)

The DOI land managers have jurisdiction over the national park system, national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, the public lands, and certain water projects in western states.

DOI, Oakland, CA 510-817-1477

In addition, DOI bureaus and offices have relevant expertise as follows:

a. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):

Anadromous and certain other fishes and wildlife, including endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, and certain marine mammals; waters and wetlands; and effects on natural resources.

USFWS Carlsbad, CA 760-431-9440 or 760-431-9440.

b. Minerals Management Service (MMS):

Oversight of offshore oil and gas exploration and production facilities and associated pipelines and pipeline facilities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Clean Water Act (CWA); oil spill response technology research; and establishing oil discharge contingency planning requirements for offshore facilities.

MMS Camarillo, CA 805-389-7550

c. National Park Service (NPS):

General biological, natural, and cultural resource managers to evaluate, measure, monitor, and contain threats to park system lands and resources; archaeological and historical expertise in protection,

preservation, evaluation, impact mitigation, and restoration of cultural resources; emergency personnel.

NPS Oakland, CA 510-817-1304/1376

Chief of Resources, Channel Islands National Park, CA 805-658-5709

Department of Justice (DOJ)

The Department of Justice (DOJ) can provide expert advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases, and federal agency responses. In addition, the DOJ represents the federal government, including its agencies, in litigation relating to such discharges or releases. Other legal issues or questions shall be directed to the federal agency counsel for the agency providing the OSC for the response.

DOJ San Francisco, CA 415-703-5523

Department of Labor (DOL)

The Department of Labor (DOL), through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the states operating, has authority to conduct safety and health inspections of hazardous waste sites to assure that employees are being protected and to determine if the site is in compliance with applicable safety and health regulations.

DOL Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)

San Francisco, CA 415-975-4310

Department of State (DOS)

The Department of State (DOS) can facilitate in the development of international joint contingency plans. DOS can also help to coordinate an international response when discharges or releases cross international boundaries or involve foreign flag vessels. Additionally, DOS will coordinate requests for assistance from foreign governments and U.S. proposals for conducting research at incidents that occur in waters of other countries.

DOS San Francisco, CA 415-705-1177

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA provides guidance, policy and program advice, and technical assistance in hazardous materials, chemical, and radiological emergency preparedness activities (including planning, training, and exercising).

FEMA San Francisco, CA 415-923-7250

General Service Administration (GSA)

The General Services Administration (GSA) provides logistic and telecommunications support to federal agencies. During an emergency situation, GSA quickly responds to aid state and local governments as directed by other federal agencies. The type of support provided might include leasing and furnishing office space, setting up telecommunications and transportation services, and advisory assistance.

GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator Seattle, WA 253-931-7950

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will respond, as appropriate, to releases of radioactive materials to monitor response actions and assure that the public health and environment are protected and adequate recovery operations are instituted. In addition, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will provide advice to the OSC when assistance is required in identifying the source and character of other hazardous substance releases.

NRC Rockville, MD 301-816-5100 24hr

P 104.2.2 STATE AGENCIES (CALIFORNIA)

The State Interagency Oil Spill Committee (SIOSC) was created by the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act and, among other responsibilities, is charged with the responsibility of creating and updating a list of resources and special forces available to them in the event of a significant spill. The California Department of Fish and Game Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) serves as the lead state agency for oil spill response. Member agencies of the SIOSC are likely to provide resources that can be useful during an oil spill response.

Reference section 5620 of the San Diego County ACP for applicable State agencies.

P 104.2.3 LOCAL AGENCIES (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

Reference section 5630 of the San Diego County ACP for applicable local agencies.

P 104.2.4 SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAMS

Section 5610 of San Diego County ACP identifies special forces available for response and information to assist with a significant oil or hazardous substance discharge.

P 105 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the MEXUSPAC Annex is to provide standard operational procedures in order to coordinate bilateral responses to pollution accidents that may occur in or threaten the marine environment in the vicinity of the Pacific border between Mexico and the United States. Mutual aid may be requested by either government in response to a spill within their waters, as referenced in section 103 of the MEXUSPLAN.

As stated in the MEXUSPLAN (section 105), the objectives of the response are:

1. To prevent, control, eliminate the threat of an incident of pollution;
2. Minimize the effects to the marine environment;
3. To protect the population's health and well being.

P 106 GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS

P 106.1 GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS IN MEXICO (BAJA CALIFORNIA)

Geographic limits for the application of this annex is such that they delimit the jurisdiction of the Second Military Zone Naval which are: the Northern border between Mexico and the United States; the Western boundary extending to the Exclusive Economic Zone with an agreement between the States of Baja California and part of Southern Baja California to the intersection with the parallel 25 degrees 0 minutes 0 second North; to the South with the parallel 25 degrees 0 minutes 0 seconds North and to the East with the Coast of the State of Baja California and part of South Baja California.

P 106.2 GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS IN THE U.S.A. (CALIFORNIA)

The Eleventh Coast Guard District is headquartered in Alameda, California and covers the states of California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah. It extends from the Rocky Mountains in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west, and from the southern border of the U.S. states of Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming to the Mexico border. The Eleventh District includes over 1,000 miles of coastline.

P 106.3 BILATERAL COOPERATION BEYOND THE GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS

If assistance is needed to a response beyond the described geographical limits of the Second Naval Zone and Eleventh Coast Guard District, the request will be coordinated between the Secretary of the Mexican Navy and U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters. The U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters can be contacted 24 hours at day, seven days at week at 202-267- 2100. Secretary of the Mexican Navy can be reached at 001-52-55-56-24-65-00 Ext. 3508.

P 107 RESPONSE SYSTEM AND POLICIES

Reference MEXUSPLAN (section 107)

P 107.1 RESPONSE STRATEGIES

The response strategies will depend on three factors:

P 107.1.1 THE ORIGIN OF THE SPILL

Possible spill sources include:

Collision of ships;

Damage to hoses during fuel loading and unloading operations at installations of the PEMEX Rosarito terminal;

Ships running aground or lightering discharges off the coast of the State of California and Baja California peninsula;

Any other type of contingency affecting either party.

P 107.1.2 TYPE OF PRODUCT SPILLED

Hydrocarbons and other hazardous substances.

P 107.1.2.1 MOST POTENTIALLY HARMFUL POLLUTION RISKS IN MEXICO

Refer to section 301.4 (Environmental Conditions in Sensitive Areas) of the Second Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 107.1.2.2 MOST POTENTIALLY HARMFUL POLLUTION RISKS IN THE U.S.A.

Refer to Section 3600 (Operations) and 4600 through 4700 (of the San Diego County ACP.

P 107.1.3 AREAS WHERE POLLUTION INCIDENTS MAY OCCUR

Reference section 3600 of the San Diego County ACP and section 301.2 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 107.2 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The OSC has the primary responsibility of allocating resources for optimum use; i.e. the most oil recovered, contained, or prevented from being discharged per expenditure of resources. Safety and the protection of critical environmentally sensitive or economically, culturally, or archeologically significant areas must be prioritized by the OSC. The strategic objectives must be carefully considered since they vary from case to case, but generally they are as follows:

a. STOP THE SOURCE

Typically, this is the highest priority. When a damaged vessel, onshore facility, or pipeline poses a risk of an imminent discharge, preventive action to mitigate the size of the spill is the logical first priority, i.e. stabilize, salvage, and lighter the vessel or contain and secure the onshore source.

b. OPEN WATER CONTAINMENT AND RECOVERY

The next objective is to contain and recover the spilled oil prior to shoreline impact. Containment at the source, deployment of major skimming vessels, boom/towing vessels, and other skimmers to intercept oil before it impacts critical areas or becomes a more costly and environmentally damaging shoreline cleanup problem.

c. PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE AREAS

Protection of resources may compete with containment and collection resources. Priority for protecting these areas is a function of the value of the areas (as prioritized in the following appendix) and the feasibility of protecting them. In general, seek adequate resources to employ tactics that do not weaken open water recovery operations; deploy resources that are not needed in the open water operations; relocate threatened wildlife by means such as capturing, scaring with propane noise/making cannons, and closing off narrow channels with sediment dikes, boom, siphon dams, or other natural or man-made materials.

d. SHORELINE CLEANUP

Shoreline cleanup should be undertaken only when the risk of recontamination from floating oil passes. Pre-cleaning the beaches of trash and debris prior to the impact of the oil can greatly facilitate the clean up. The OSC must decide if shorelines are going to be cleaned at each tidal change or just once after all the oil anticipated to reach land has come ashore.

P 107.3 RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Reference section 4500 of the San Diego County ACP and section 302.5 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

The preservation of human life and health shall be the overriding priority for any response to a discharge of oil. There are two elements to this principle: public safety and response personnel safety.

A large release of oil in the vicinity of houseboats, inhabited shoreline areas or at an oil transfer facility could pose a health or explosion hazard, especially if the discharge is in a confined area (e.g. under a dock). Benzene, hydrogen sulfide, and other toxic, explosive or oxygen-displacing vapor could be generated. Evacuation of the area, even at the expense of delaying the clean up, may be necessary until the danger has passed. Evacuation of homes or other public and private facilities, if recommended by the OSC, is the responsibility of state and local emergency agencies.

All response personnel must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. Initial response and rescue personnel, who may be underway on self-propelled skimmers and other vessels, and shoreline clean-up personnel, must be preventing exposure to health and safety risks. Personnel safety is paramount and responders shall comply with the guidelines set forth in the site safety plans generated by the OSC.

After the threat to personnel safety has been eliminated or reduced to safe levels, response strategies should be implemented to minimize the ecological impact and then the economic and public impact as discussed in the following section.

P 107.4 PROTECTION PRIORITIES

Reference section 4510 of the San Diego County ACP; and sections 301.2 (environmental conditions) and 301.5 (environmentally sensitive sites to be protected) of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

In general, protection of the environmentally sensitive areas that could be impacted will receive a higher priority than economically significant sites.

The Joint Response Team will make the final decision regarding protection priorities for the environmentally sensitive and economically significant areas. In order to further assist the OSC, additional prioritization of equally categorized areas that could be impacted may, in the future, be included in this plan. This will allow the OSC to determine which priority sites are to be protected when initial resources will only allow the protection of a few of them.

The OSC may utilize the predetermined response strategies for environmentally sensitive sites and economically significant sites. The OSC must decide which sites are in jeopardy of being oiled and the response strategy that should be implemented. However, the OSC and the responders should remain flexible and be receptive to additional information when instituting the booming plan or other countermeasures. Factors such as unusually high winds, strong tidal currents or freshets, equipment limitations, bottom conditions, and the type of oil can have a significant effect on the proposed strategy. Modifications to the preplanned strategies should be expected.

In addition to the seasonal variances, the protection priority of an entire area could be changed. For example, if the SSC or a biologist determine that a certain section of marshland or coastline, previously categorized as a lower priority (or not categorized at all), is currently a breeding ground for an endangered species, then protection of that site may be afforded the outmost priority even at the expense of a previously categorized A site located adjacent to it.

P 200 COMMAND LEVELS AND COORDINATION

P 201 GENERAL ISSUES

The MEXUSPAC Annex establishes the unified JRT between Mexico and the United States of America. On the Mexican side, the OSC will be the commander of the Second Military Naval Zone, and in the United States, the OSC will be the COTP San Diego.

The members of the Command Staff (CS) and the Advisory and Liaison Coordinator (ALC) for both governments will be designated by their respective OSC and will adhere to the functions and responsibilities defined in the MEXUSPLAN (section 201).

P 202 JOINT RESPONSE TEAM

The JRT for a specific incident will be developed from those agencies listed in sections P 104.1 and P 104.2. in direct consultation and agreement between Mexico's Second Naval Zone and the Eleventh Coast Guard District. Agencies or third parties not listed may be incorporated in the JRT as needed. Refer to section 202 of the MEXUSPLAN for JRT functions and responsibilities.

P 203 ON-SCENE COORDINATOR

The same functions and responsibilities identified in section 203 of the MEXUSPLAN will be used.

P 204 ADVISORY AND LIAISON COORDINATOR

The same functions and responsibilities identified in section 204 of the MEXUSPLAN will be used.

P 205 OSC COMMAND STAFF

Refer to MEXUSPLAN (section 205); section 500 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan; and section 2220 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 206 RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER (RCC)

P 206.1 RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER CONSIDERATIONS

Response Coordination Site considerations include:

Location - The RCC should be in the general area of the spill. Above ground facilities may enhance radio communications with field units and responders. The RCC should be able to support response operations 24 hours for several days.

Size - The command post must be capable of accommodating response personnel from all agencies anticipated to respond.

Parking – Ample parking is desired to accommodate a large number of private, governmental and response vehicles.

Electricity – Large number of electrical outlets is desired, as a large number of computers, cell phones, and communications equipment will be needed to coordinate the response.

Telephones – A sufficient number of phone lines should be available, the local telephone company may need to be contacted early in the response to ensure appropriate number of lines are available.

Air Operations - Air over flights will be routine to monitor the incident. Adequate helicopter landing areas are desired in the proximity of the RCC.

Security – A fenced or area with restricted access is desired for the RCC to maintain adequate control of response personnel and visitor in the RCC.

P 206.2 MEXICAN RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER SITES

In MEXICO, the Response Coordination Center for MEXUSPAC is at the Command Center of the Second Naval Zone in Ensenada. Please refer to the MEXUSPAC Rapid Notification List (appendix A) at the end of this annex for address and phone number.

P 206.3 U. S. RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER SITES

In the UNITED STATES, the Response Coordination Center for MEXUSPAC is at the Command Center of Marine Safety Office San Diego. Please refer to the MEXUSPAC Rapid Notification List (Appendix A) at the end of this annex for addresses and phone numbers.

P 300 PLANNING

P 301 SITUATION

Given the geographic situation that exists between the United States and Mexico; and the coastal contiguous maritime area that coincides with the designated maritime traffic routes and petroleum facilities established along the coast, the maritime border in question is subject to hydrocarbon spills proposing the need to establish a joint contingency plan between the United States and México addressing the marine contamination of hydrocarbon spills and other harmful substances. This plan is titled "MEXUS PLAN" and contains an application for the Pacific Ocean area: "MEXUSPAC GEOGRAPHIC ANNEX."

P 302 RESPONSE CONDITIONS

Each country shall maintain a list of its human and equipment resources, as pointed out in MEXUSPLAN (section 302), in preparation of a hydrocarbon spill contingency and/or other harmful substances that may affect the marine environment. These resource lists shall be continuously reviewed and updated by the respective country.

P 302.1 COLLECTED HYDROCARBONS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES DISPOSAL

P 302.1.1 COLLECTED HYDROCARBONS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES DISPOSAL IN MEXICO

Refer to the Second Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan, Section 303.1 (Temporary Disposal of Hydrocarbons).

P 302.1.2 COLLECTED HYDROCARBONS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES DISPOSAL IN THE U.S.A.

Refer to section 4540 (Waste Management Strategies) and section 9932.2 (Waste Management Plan) of the San Diego County ACP.

In the U.S., the RP or OSRO is responsible for ensuring collected material is disposed of in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations. The OSC is responsible for ensuring the disposal is conducted safely and responsibly in accordance with all applicable regulations.

P 303 INFORMATION

Refer to section 303 of MEXUSPLAN, section 500 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan and sections 3300/3400 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 304 DEMOBILIZATION (END OF OPERATIONS)

Refer MEXUSPLAN (section 304).

P 305 TECHNICAL ADVICE

In accordance with the MEXUSPLAN (section 305), the OSCs shall assign the technical advisors as necessary, based on the requirements of the pollution incident. They shall share the advisory opinions of both countries' technical advisors to ensure a more efficient response.

P 305.1 SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT IN MEXICO

Reference section 201.2.2 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

The Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) will be the Territorial Command Inspector of the Second Military Naval Zone and will work as the OSC's direct representative to coordinate the operations held by the expert technical scientists.

P 305.2 SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT IN THE U.S.A.

Reference section 5610.3 of the San Diego County ACP.

NOAA HAZMAT has designated a Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) to the Eleventh Coast Guard District which will work as the OSC's direct representative to coordinate the operations of the expert technical scientists.

P 306 MEETINGS AND EXERCISES

Meetings between both countries to update the MEXUSPAC annex will normally be held every year in November, alternating the meeting place and leaving the place and times to hold the meeting to the decision of the JRT chairs, taking into account that they will be held in Mexico during the even years and in the U.S.A. during the odd years. The exercises, according to the MEXUSPLAN (section 306), must be programmed during the meetings, considering the different response levels and the required time in order to be able to plan them.

P 400 OPERATIONS

P 401 RAPID NOTIFICATION

Should an incident occur affecting the areas identified in the MEXUSPAC annex, direct communication shall be made through the MEXUSPLAN Notification Protocols, which serves as an official rapid means of transmitting the information provided by the OSC of the country that initially reports a spill or discharge of hydrocarbons or other harmful substances in the marine environment. Such notification is essential, and it must be done through the quickest and most effective means, such as telephone, fax, radio and computer networks to supply the information on the incident situation, and define the notification condition, as established by the MEXUSPLAN (Section 401). Appendix II of this document provides the necessary Rapid Notification form.

P 401.1 NOTIFICATION TO THE SECOND NAVAL ZONE

The officer on duty at the Second Naval Zone will be alert 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to receive any kind of information and especially on any contingency of hydrocarbon spill that arises. To receive this information the following telephone numbers are available:

From USA dial 0-11-52-64-61-77-3966 ext 1204 or 1206 and FAX: 011-52-64-61-77-3966 ext 1208.

If possible, a Spanish speaker should be available to assist with making the notification.

* 011 is international access, 52 is Mexico's Country code, 64 is the area code.

Upon receiving the information via telephone or fax, he will transmit it to the OSC, who in turn will be in charge of collecting the most information in order to issue orders and perform the proper actions.

P 401.2 NOTIFICATION TO THE ELEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

The Command Duty Officer (CDO) at the Eleventh Coast Guard District (CGD11) is available 24 hours a day to receive reports of any type of incident, including hydrocarbon and HAZMAT spills. The CGD11 CDO can be reached at 510-437-3700/3701 or by fax at 510-437-3702. If possible, an English translator should be available to assist with making the notification. Upon receipt of the information via telephone or fax, the CDO will transmit it to the OSC. The OSC shall then be responsible for collecting sufficient information concerning the incident and take appropriate action.

P 402 OPERATIONS NOTIFICATION

All messages that are sent to coordinate the information and operations of the JRT will contain a date/time group (the date and hour will occupy six digits that will indicate the day of the month, the hours and minutes, seconds, the letter "Z" to signify Greenwich Mean Time), the month, group of four numbers that will indicate the year, number of the message, message originator, addressee topic and any other details that are considered necessary.

P 403 OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Refer to Section 403 of MEXUSPLAN.

MEXUSPLAN (section 403) points out that MEXUSPAC section 800 is the directory of the agencies that make up the Joint Response Team (JRT). In the current MEXUSPAC this section no longer exists due to the changes. Such directory is now in P 104 FEDERAL AND QUASI OFFICIAL AGENCIES of the MEXUSPAC.

For communication, the channels and frequencies established in the communications plan will be used, using the telephone as the first option since it is the fastest and safest means.

P 404 RECOVERY METHODS

Refer to Section 404 MEXUSPLAN.

P 404.1 ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES

P 404.1.1 CRITERIA FOR USE OF ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES IN MEXICO

This technology will only be used after the Technical Committee Assessor for the Second Naval Zone contingency plan has authorized it similarly to the SEMARNAT.

P 404.1.2 CRITERIA FOR USE OF ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE U.S.A.

Guidelines for the use of Alternative Response Technologies (ART) in California are discussed in Section 4550 of the San Diego County ACP.

This section includes dispersants, In-situ burn, use of chemical cleaning agents, and bioremediation technology.

- a. DISPERSANTS:** Refer to section 4551 of the San Diego County ACP for additional guidance on the use of dispersants in California.
- b. IN-SITU BURNING:** Refer to section 4552 of the San Diego County ACP for guidance on In-situ burn technology in California.
- c. OIL SPILL CLEAN UP AGENTS:** Refer to section 4553 of the San Diego County ACP for guidance on the use of oil spill clean up agents in California.
- d. BIOREMEDIATION:** Refer to section 4554 of the San Diego County ACP for guidance on the use of bioremediation technology.

P 405 AIR OPERATIONS

If the OSC considers it necessary, he will need an Air Operations Officer (AOO) to coordinate the operations and the support to fixed and rotary wing aircraft used during a spill incident.

The air units participating in the operations will carry surveillance operations on the affected area by using the available detection equipment to report on: position, size impact area and spill appearance; likewise, they will be used for transporting personnel and equipment, following the guidelines in the MEXUSPLAN (section 405).

Aircraft of both governments must obtain country clearances before entering the airspace of the other party. The OSC/CLI of each country can request this clearance directly via telephone with the OSC/CLI of the other country and is a “by incident” clearance. Once clearances have been approved, aircraft’s will maintain radio contact with the Mexican Navy in Ensenada and the Coast Guard Operations Center in San Diego. Appropriate Customs and Immigration agencies shall also be notified of air movements.

P 406 REHABILITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

There are bordering areas both in Mexico and in the U.S.A. that are considered susceptible to environmental and/or economic harm following a hydrocarbon spill.

P 406.1 SENSITIVE AREAS

P 406.1.1 ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

P 406.1.1.1 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN MEXICO

Reference section 301.1 to section 301.5 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 406.1.1.2 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN U.S.A.

Reference section 3600 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 406.1.2 ECONOMICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

P 406.1.2.1 ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN MEXICO

Reference section 301.5.2 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 406.1.2.2 ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN U.S.A.

Reference section 4622 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 406.1.3 CULTURAL, HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

P 406.1.3.1 CULTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES IN MEXICO

National Parks in the marine area of Baja California do not exist. Nevertheless, all the islands of the Pacific of interest to Mexico are considered protected ecological areas in respect to this geographic annex.

P 406.1.3.2 CULTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES IN THE U.S.A.

Reference section 4621 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 406.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

P 406.2.1 NATURAL RESOURCE FOUNDATIONS

P 406.2.1.1 FOUNDATIONS IN MEXICO

Reference section 304.19 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone
Local Contingency Plan.

P 406.2.1.2 FOUNDATIONS IN THE U.S.A.

Animal Rescue Center	805-579-8047
Audubon Society www.audubon-ca.org	323-254-0252
California Marine Mammal Center www.tmmc.org	415-289-SEAL
Emergency Animal Rescue	760-789-5775
Friends of the Sea Lion	949-494-3050
Friends of the Sea Otters	402-375-2278
Fund for Animals-Rehab Center	760-789-2324
H.O.W.L.	760-788-5033
Humane Society	619-299-7012
SD County Humane Society Animal Rescue	619-291-7012
International Bird Rescue & Rehabilitation Center	510-841-9086
Marine Mammal Center	805-687-3255
Native American Wildlife	619-276-7129
Pacific Wildlife Care	805-543-9453
Project Wildlife – Diane Sieberns www.projectwildlife.org	619-225-9453
Santa Barbara Wildlife Care Network	805-563-3636
Ventura County Animal Regulation	805-388-4341 or 805-654-5000

University of CA San Diego –
Scripps

858-534-3624 or
858-534-3474

Wildlife Assist Volunteers (Transport)
Wildlife Center

619- 522-9999

P 406.3 NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (NRDA)

P 406.3.1 NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IN MEXICO

The evaluation of Natural Resource Damage Assessment in Mexico is conducted by the Mexican scientific support. For more information see the Second Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan section 201.2.2.

P 406.3.2 NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IN U.S.A.

Reference section 9740 of the San Diego County Area Contingency Plan.

P 500 LOGISTICS

Reference section 305 and section 400 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan and section 5400 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 501 COMMUNICATIONS

P 501.1 RADIO FREQUENCIES

Within the geographic limits of this annex, frequencies HF 2182 KHZ (USB) and VHF channel 16 (156,800 MHZ) will be used by the CCR, aircraft and ships to initiate the communications (for assistance).

The following primary and alternating frequencies will be used after the initial communications have been established.

PRIMARY WORKING FREQUENCIES.

PRIMARY BAND		SECONDARY	SCHEDULE
HF(USB)	5765MHZ	8765MHZ	0600-1800 (day)
HF(USB)	3050MHZ	5770MHZ	1800-0600 (night)

ALTERNATE FREQUENCIES.

BAND	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	SCHEDULE
HF(USB)	13131 MHZ	8719 MHZ	0600-1800 (day)
HF(USB)	4399 MHZ	6513 MHZ	1800-0600 (night)

P 502 MEDICAL

It is necessary to maintain coordination with the regional medical services of both countries so that required medical assistance is available should the need arise. Medical services personnel will be assigned to provide assistance to casualties resulting from incident response activities. Therefore it is necessary to have a regional hospital directory available from both parties.

P 502.1 HOSPITALS

P 502.1.1 HOSPITALS IN MEXICO

Reference section 304.4 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 502.1.2 HOSPITALS IN THE U.S.A.

Reference section 5410.4 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 503 SUBSISTENCE

MEXUSPLAN (section 503) requires that each country provide adequate lodging, food, and potable water to its personnel during an operation. Therefore, preparations must be made to plan and coordinate requirements to meet these needs.

For resources in Mexico, refer to section 406 (Dining) of the Second Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan. For resources in the U.S., refer to section 5411 (Dining/Lodging Capacities) and 5640.6 (Volunteer Organizations) of the San Diego County ACP.

P 504 TRANSPORTATION

Should the need arise for personnel and material to be transported across the international border during a spill response operation, such transportation will comply with the established regulations of the immigration and customs services of both countries with the proper authorizations of the ministries concerned with those issues, in accordance with the MEXUSPLAN (section 504).

P 504.1 TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

Both countries are responsible for the transportation of its personnel and equipment to the incident response location.



P 504.1.1 MEXICAN CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION FOR U. S. RESPONSE PERSONEL AND EQUIPMENT TRAVELLING INTO MEXICO

Immigration Procedures:

To facilitate passage of U.S. response personnel into Mexico advance notice should be provided to the Mexican Navy. A list of response personnel must have the following information:

Title or rank
First Name
Last Name
Age
Citizenship
Gender
Transport (air, sea, road)
City of Residence
City or Port of Entrance

Mexican Navy shall receive this information through the high command and will provide all information to the Secretariat of the Interior.

Customs Procedures:

To facilitate passage into Mexico for U.S. response equipment, advanced notice should be given to the Mexican Navy. Information provided on specific equipment must include:

Name of the equipment
Owner
Number of pieces
Trademark

Model
Status: (new or used)
Place of origin
Destination in Mexico

P 504.1.2 U. S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PROCEDURES FOR MEXICAN RESPONSE PERSONEL AND EQUIPMENT TRAVELLING INTO THE U.S.A.

To facilitate passage into the U.S. for response operations, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) advises the Consulate General of Mexico in San Diego, California and the American Consulate General in Tijuana, BC. A relation of the response equipment and material shall be sent to the Coast Guard showing:

Machinery designation
Machinery owner
Number of units (if more than one)
Commercial name
Model
Serial number
Value of equipment (in dollars)
Hazardous materials list
New or used
Origin
Destination in the U.S.A.

When the personnel coming from Mexico arrive at the U.S./Mexican Border, CBP will examine and validate the documentation so that the equipment may enter the United States.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, San Ysidro, California 619-690-8800
or Otay Mesa, 619-671-8064
the Customs Management Center at 619-557-5455.
Mexico Customs 011-52-66-46-24-2211

To facilitate passage into the U.S. for response operations, CBP requires a relation of the response personnel and material be sent to the Coast Guard, showing:

Surnames
First Names
Date of birth
Nationality
Sex
Transportation means
Staying place
Entry city

At least the first three data should be given. As soon as this information arrives to the Coast Guard, they will present the corresponding documentation to:

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection 1240 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, California 92101 or facsimile to: CBP
San Diego office at: 619-557-6818, phone: (619) 557-5637 ext 212.

As soon as CBP receives the information, they will check the background of all response personnel traveling to U.S. and prepare the form I-94 (for non-immigrants), and the arrival file of each response team member. Likewise, every member of the response team traveling to the U.S. will be responsible for checking their paperwork and signing their form I-94.

The Consulates can be reached at:
American Consulate, Tijuana, Mexico 011-52-664-622-7400
Consulate General of Mexico, San Diego, California 619-231-8414.
San Ysidro 619-690-5717

P 505 SERVICES

The services required by the JRT in Mexico will be coordinated by the OSC in order to support the contingency operations in both countries, according to the MEXUSPLAN (Section 505). Likewise, the list of services available in the area must be updated in order to have the information available when required.

P 505.1 HARBOR PILOTS

P 505.1.1 HARBOR PILOTS IN MEXICO

Reference section 304.6 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 505.1.2 HARBORMASTERS/HARBOR PILOTS IN THE U.S.A.

Reference section 5630.5 of the San Diego County ACP.

The San Diego Unified Port District

3165 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92101
619-686-3900
TELEX 695456

San Diego Bay Pilots Association, Inc.

627 Switzer Street
San Diego, CA 92101
619-233-7814

P 505.2 SALVAGE COMPANIES AND DIVERS

P 505.2.1 SALVAGE COMPANIES AND DIVERS IN MEXICO

Reference section 304.7 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 505.2.2 SALVAGE COMPANIES AND DIVERS IN U. S.

Reference section 5640.3 of the San Diego County ACP for Salvage.

P 505.3 TOWBOAT AND BARGES COMPANIES

P 505.3.1 TOWBOAT AND BARGE COMPANIES IN MEXICO

Reference section 304.8 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 505.3.2 TOWBOAT AND BARGE COMPANIES IN THE U.S.A.

Refer to Section 5640.3 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 505.4 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

P 505.4.1 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES IN MEXICO

Reference section 304.11 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 505.4.2 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES IN THE U.S.A.

Refer to Section 5640.8 of the San Diego County ACP for laboratory resources.

P 505.5 FISHING FLEETS

P 505.5.1 FISHING FLEETS IN MEXICO

Reference section 304.21 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 505.5.2 FISHING FLEETS IN THE U.S.A.

Reference section 5640.4 of the San Diego ACP or contact the Coast Guard Activities San Diego Commercial Fishing Vessel Safety examiner at 619-683-6497. For additional information on fishing fleets in the Southern California area, contact the D11 CFVS Coordinator at 510-437-5931.

P 505.6 POLLUTION CLEAN UP COMPANIES

P 505.6.1 POLLUTION CLEAN UP COMPANIES IN MEXICO

The only company that provides oil pollution cleanup service in Baja California is JC.ENVIRONMENTAL OF MEXICO. Telephone number 011-52-66-16-12-4949.

P 505.6.2 POLLUTION CLEAN UP COMPANIES IN THE U.S.A.

Refer to section 5640.1 of the San Diego County ACP for a list of private clean up companies.

P 505.7 VOLUNTEER GROUPS

P 505.7.1 VOLUNTEER GROUPS IN MEXICO

Refer to section 304.18 of the Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan.

P 505.7.2 VOLUNTEER GROUPS IN THE U.S.A.

Refer to the Volunteer Plan in section 9720 of the San Diego County ACP.

P 506 SUPPLIES

Each participating response agency will be directly responsible for providing their own internal logistical support. Requests for and transportation of supplies, personnel and response equipment should be given thorough consideration. The delivery of supplies, equipment and personnel across the international border must be coordinated in advance in order to avoid operational delays.

REFERENCES

1. The Joint Contingency Plan between the United Mexican States and the United States of America regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment by discharges of Hydrocarbons or other Hazardous Substances (MEXUSPLAN), signed 2000.
2. The Second Mexican Naval Zone Local Contingency Plan; Ensenada, BC, México.
3. The San Diego County Area Contingency Plan; United States Coast Guard Marine Safety Office, San Diego, CA.

APPENDIX I

MEXUSPAC RAPID NOTIFICATION LIST

Commanding Officer (CLI)
Second Mexican Naval Zone
Boulevard Costero y Avenida Sangines S/N
Zona Centro Ensenada, B.C. MEXICO
011-52-64-61-77-3966 extension 1100 or 1101 (24 hours)
011-52-64-61-77-3966 extension 1208 FAX

Commanding Officer (OSC)
USCG Marine Safety Office San Diego
2716 North Harbor Drive
San Diego, CA 92101 USA
619-683-6470 (24 Hrs)
619-683-6474 (24 Hr FAX)

Commanding Officer (Chief of Operations)
Second Mexican Naval Zone
Boulevard Costero y Avenida Sangines S/N
Zona Centro Ensenada, B.C. MEXICO
011-52-64-61-77-3966 extension 1201 (24 Hrs)
011-52-64-61-77-3966 extension 1208 FAX

Chief, Marine Safety Division (Joint Response Team Chair)
Eleventh Coast Guard District
Building 51-1 Coast Guard Island
Alameda, CA 94501 USA
510-437-2940/ 437-3989 FAX
510-437-3700 (24 Hr District Command Center)

APPENDIX II
MEXUS NOTIFICATION PROTOCOLS
MEXUS SPILL NOTIFICATION

Date: _____ Time: _____

From: (Second Naval Zone or Coast Guard Eleventh District)

To: (Second Naval Zone or Coast Guard Eleventh District)

Via: Mexian Navy Staff or Coast Guard Staff

Inform To: (U.S. Embassy in Mexico, etc)

Title: Confirmed Major Spill Report

Geographic Location: LAT: _____ LONG: _____

Description of the situation: _____

Type of contaminant: _____

Approximate Amount: _____

Immediate performed actions: _____

Recommended Actions: _____

Is it necessary to exchange coordinators or counselors? Yes _____ No _____

Information Responsible: _____

Person receiving the message and confirmation of the same time and date: _____

APPENDIX III

MEXUSPAC CONTACT LIST

Mexican Office of Maritime Customs (Ensenada): 011-52-64-61-78-8327

Mexican Office of Immigration (Ensenada): 011-52-64-61-74-0164

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) California Scientific Support Coordinator can be contacted at phone: 510-437-5344; pager 800-759-8888 PIN #579-8818.

For emergency border crossing assistance contact the U.S. Customs Emergency Border Crossing Coordination Center at 619-690-8888 (24 Hr).

The contact for the San Ysidro Port of Entry shift supervisor 619-690-8887 (24 Hr).

Heavy equipment or large vehicles should coordinate customs clearance at the Otay Mesa Border Station, Commercial Vehicle Port of Entry: 619-671-8064 (inbound to U.S.) and 619-671-8282 (export).

For emergency U.S. Immigration coordination contact the Immigration Operations Supervisor at 619-662-7311 (24 Hr).